

# Solid-State Air Conditioning with Zero Electrical Energy Requirement and Without Thermoelectric Compounds

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## Introduction

While experiments have demonstrated the potential of certain thermoelectric compounds for use in solid-state cooling mechanisms that do not require compressors, those experiments have yet to yield a practical result with commercial viability. Certain materials can become cold when electricity is passed through the material, but those materials generally only decrease in temperature by a few degrees or require high voltages to produce substantial dips in temperature.

## Abstract

Building upon a component of Coulomb-Suspended Cubic Proton Grid Voltage Cell technology, it may be possible to replace the protons in a vacuum in such a voltage cell with water molecules in order to create a device with an entirely different purpose.

Provided that positive Coulomb Force Lines are utilized sc. from alignments of anions, generated, for example, by the same sort of crystalline lead used in CPG-VCs, compounds such as water could be not only physically suspended in place, but the suspended contents would have their thermal energy sapped at a greater than normal rate by the intensity of the Coulomb force counteracting nuclear oscillations from all sides in a symmetrical fashion.

By building such a structure around an interior fluid medium, permanently trapping that fluid inside, the contents would rapidly chill to below the ambient temperature and would absorb heat from the CFL-generating material. The overall mechanism would become extremely cold without the input of any electrical energy and electrical energy would be required only to operate a circulator fan in order to convect air over coils made of these combinations of material.

## Conclusion

The ability to create Coulomb-based Thermal Energy Neutralization mechanisms (CTEN) would revolutionize residential and industrial cooling by reducing to a fraction the cost of cooling. Alignments of protons would be achieving a merely accelerated version of what the Universe does innately in order to render most of its contents near absolute-zero independent of conductive, convective, or radiational cooling effects. In this case, rather than the cooling effect being the result of interactions between neutrinos and protons i.e. gravity, it is more of a

shock-absorber effect that mitigates nuclear oscillation in a way that does not increase electron cloud movement (relative to nuclear position) given the ease with which the individual electrons in those clouds can flow around those CFLs.

CTEN is therefore a promising approach to the resolution of a longstanding scientific challenge.